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No. 20,759

號九十五百七零萬二第

日九十月式十年子甲

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1925

式拜禮

號三十月元年四十國民華中

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## INTIMATIONS

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### TIME-TABLE.

		WEEK DAYS							
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yau-mat	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.46	7.31
Tai-po	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.50	5.09	5.59	7.44
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.31	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.14	7.49
Fanning	Dep.	7.42	10.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.36	6.26	7.59
Shum-chun	Dep.	7.58	10.30	11.45	13.15	2.30	5.51	6.41	8.04
Shum-chun	Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.24	7.58

		SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS							
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yau-mat	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.46	7.31
Tai-po	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.50	5.09	5.59	7.44
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.31	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.14	7.49
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Shum-chun	Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.24	7.58

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## BRITISH GIFT TO JAPAN. BOOKS FOR IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The disastrous earthquake of September, 1923, as it affected Tokyo Imperial University, can now be visualised from the Memorial Album compiled by the University Library. A copy of this album has been presented to the British Academy, who are helping in the reconstruction of the great library, now lost, which numbered some 700,000 volumes, many of them irreplaceable. In due course another volume, published by the University, will give a record of the gifts which, as tokens of profound sympathy, have been sent to the new library already planned on a scale commensurate with the wide intellectual activities of the University—one of the greatest Imperial institutions of Japan.

Undaunted by the terrible calamity, the authorities of the University have bravely taken in hand, without any delay, the formidable task of reconstruction. They gratefully acknowledge as the source of potent encouragement the active and generous friendship shown by Great Britain, more especially as regards the efforts now being carried through to the present an adequate library of British books as the British gift to the University.

**THE GOVERNMENT GRANT.**  
Associating himself with Lord Curzon, in his predecessor at the Foreign Office, in this expression of his sympathy for Japan, the late Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, had the satisfaction of obtaining from Parliament a vote of £25,000 for the purchase of books in this country for the Tokyo University—this sum to be spent by the Foreign Office in consultation with the British Academy, a Committee called into being last year by Lord Balfour, president of the Academy, at the instigation of Lord Curzon. The British Government have received from the Government of Japan and from the president of the university the most cordial appreciations of this token of friendship. Throughout Japan this noteworthy tribute from the British people to the intellectual life of that country of ancient culture has given unbounded gratification. "These books," writes the president when they arrive, "will ever be remembered and used by our professors and students as an expression of the great sympathy shown us by the English nation, and our librarians shall designate some arrangement for demonstrating this memory in a memorial hall in the new building to be constructed."

It is an effective executive over which Lord Balfour presides. At a recent meeting the following additions were made: Sir Charles Eliot (H.M. Ambassador of Tokyo), Mr. Gascoyne and Mr. Ashton (Tokyo), Mr. Gascoyne (representing the Foreign Office), and Mr. Maclellan (representing the Stationery Office). It was also Mr. Miyazaki, Secretary of the Embassy, has accordingly been appointed by Baron Hayashi.

## UNOFFICIAL GIFTS.

Before any portion of the Government grant has been spent the committee has already dispatched to Tokyo some 11,000 volumes as generous gifts from the leading publishers, learned societies, universities, libraries, and private donors. Some 50 publishers responded to the committee's appeal; and special reference may be made to the liberality of the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge, and Messrs. Macmillan, Bell, Dent, Longmans, Sweet and Maxwell, King, Butterworth, and Fisher Unwin. The universities and colleges, in addition to the grants of books from their presses, have contributed other gifts—books from their libraries or, in some few cases, donations to their funds. About 70 societies, libraries and institutions, with the British Museum at their head, are included in the list of bodies presenting their publications.

The aim of the Foreign Office and of the committee is to plan a carefully systematised scheme of books in each of the chief departments, which are to be restored; and for this purpose advisory committees are being appointed to help in the drawing up of adequate lists. These departments are Bibliography, English Language and Literature, Art and Political Science, Economics, Art, History, Philosophy and Education, Geography, Mathematics, and Natural Sciences, and Orientalia. The Faculties of Law, Literature and Economics were the worst sufferers by the earthquake. Law and Political Science holds the leading place in the Arts section of the university, the Faculty numbering no fewer than 22 chairs, with two Professors of English Law in particular. The presence in England of Dr. Kenzo Takayanagi, Professor of the College of Law, Commissioner for Reconstruction, has been welcomed by the Advisory Committee on Law and Political Science, which consists of Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Albert Gray, Sir Herbert Stephen, and Professor E. Jenks; and this section of the work is now well in hand. An active advisory committee in Japan will receive the proposals of the English Committee through the Foreign Office, the British Ambassador acting as intermediary.—*The Times*.

By a majority of four to one the House of Lords on November 21st allowed, with costs in that House and in the Courts below, the appeal of Dr. Halliday Sutherland against the judgment entered by the Court of Appeal for Dr. Marie Stopes in the libel action arising out of a book on "Birth Control." Presiding at the annual meeting of the Catholic Confederation of England and Wales, next day, Cardinal Bourne, the Archbishop of Westminster, made a reference to the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Dr. Marie Stopes, and expressed the opinion that it was a great victory for the cause of morality.

## £2,500,000 WASTED IN 12 YEARS.

### "CONFESSIONS" OF THE MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE.

#### 500 LACKEYS AT A RECEPTION.

The Marquis de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould, one of the richest girls in the world, tells in his "Confessions" (Thornton Butterworth) how he spent nearly £2,500,000 in twelve years in a life of luxury that reads like a romance or a fairy tale.

The Castellanes are among the very oldest and proudest families in France. My ancestors, says the marquis, exercised the prerogative of coining money, but most of their descendants appear to have been mainly contented with a capacity for spending it.

He arrived in America penniless, for the wooing of Miss Gould. "Indeed, I was so hard up that my cab fare from the landing stage was charged to my account at the Waldorf-Astoria." This entire lack of money was in some mysterious way quickly overcome, and he was soon at fashionable Newport or staying with Miss Gould's brother.

The marquis married Miss Gould in New York in March, 1895, twelve months after he had first met her.

"Our marriage was solemnised with all due luxury. Anna wore a white satin gown, and a lovely lace veil which had cost 6,000 dollars about (£1,900) in Paris. She used this veil as a bedspread later."

When he was married and back in Paris the marquis started to spend his wife's money, and in the first few days he had paid away £40,000 to antique dealers, and he owed as much again. "I was," he says, "intoxicated with the power of purchasing. I was omnipotent as a buyer."

This, however, was but the beginning of a splendid career, so in a short while he planned a fête, which he determined should equal any given in the glorious days of Versailles. He rented the Tir aux Pigeons, erected a stage on the banks of the lake, and presented a great ballet. Eighty thousand Venetian lamps (made expressly for me at Murano) were dispersed in the dense blackness of the trees, where they glittered in the pale twilight of transparent fruits, and the numerous firefly lights outlined the walks and the avenues leading to the Tir aux Pigeons.

#### SCARLET FOOTMEN.

It was a veritable illuminated highway, and I ordered sixty footmen in scarlet liveries to group themselves on the grass, as I rightly estimated the effect which this vivid patch of colour would produce. It was the first of many such spectacles given in Paris. Needless to say, its cost ran into thousands (to-day a similar entertainment would require a million), and I was naturally the object of much comment.

The marquis had a passion for surrounding himself with powdered footmen. Some of his guests were moved to envy and jealousy. "Hence they occasionally lost their heads, and indulged in unbecoming remarks. On one occasion an unspeakable end stuck a pin into the leg of a footman in order to ascertain whether his calves were padded! The unfortunate man uttered a stifled shriek, but refrained from turning on his tormentor, and, although I condemned the action, I could hardly refrain from smiling! Occasionally, when we entertained 2,000 guests at our soirées, a line of carriages extended from the Avenue to the Arc de Triomphe, and sometimes 500 footmen, who had come to attend their masters, filled the hall. I seemed to be surrounded by a revelling aureole of powdered wigs and scarlet liveries, on which were embroidered the arms of my house."

#### KING EDWARD.

The marquis, acting on King Edward's suggestion, made to him when he was Prince of Wales, built a racing yacht and appeared at Cowes. My scheme of decoration was unusual. Chinese screens, tables, and armchairs were disposed on deck in order to produce the effect of an open-air drawing-room, and when his Royal Highness arrived, he found the officers of the yacht lined up on either side of the gangway to salute him.

The marquis is naive in the details he frankly gives of his expenditure, my chateau, my general existence, my racehorses, my palaces, my bibelots, my racehorses, my yachts, my travelling expenses, my political career, my charities, my fetes, my wife's jewels, and loans to my friends, represented a total outlay of sixty million francs (nearly £2,500,000) in twelve years, which came out of our income.

The debacle came, as everyone knows. "No one," pathetically adds the marquis, "has ever replaced me." Many tried to imitate him, while he made lavish expenditure a fine art, he says.

#### PRAYER BOOK REVISION.

#### OBJECTION TO THE ALTERNATIVE COMMUNION SERVICE.

In introducing to the Archbishop of Canterbury on November 27th, a deputation representing 304,000 objectors to the Alternative Communion Service in the Revised Prayer Book, Bishop Knox said that efforts to find a satisfactory half-way house between the Church Communion Service and the Mass had failed. Closer working with the Nonconformist Churches, Sir W. Joyson-Hicks said, was impossible if the Church of England carried out such proposals as were contained in the Alternative Communion Service.

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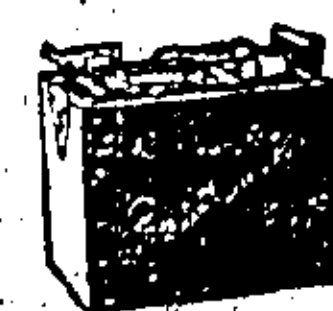
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Storage Batteries



**STORAGE BATTERIES**

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SIZES  
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THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.



SPECIFY  
**S. K. F.**  
BALL BEARINGS  
ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER.

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines.  
**POWER SAVING. NO HOT BEARINGS.**  
**SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.**

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Tel. Central 236 Address: 2, Queen's Buildings

## QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-day to Wednesday, Jan. 12th to 14th,  
at 5.15 p.m. & 9.15 p.m. Daily.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES  
PRESENT

**NORMA TALMADGE**

In Bayard Veiller's Play

**"WITHIN THE LAW"**

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

COMING ATTRACTION!

**THE MANILA VAUDEVILLE CO.**  
Misses Milani, Fritz and Dimple.

Next Change Jan. 15th.

**GLORIA SWANSON**

**AND**  
**RODOLPH VALENTINO**

**"BEYOND THE ROCKS"**  
The Love Drama Beautiful!

## HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.  
SPECIALISTS IN REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION,  
FOUNDATIONS BY THE FRANKI PILING SYSTEM.

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the 3rd Floor of ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER  
HONGKONG, (over the offices of Messrs. Shewan Tomes  
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**Do It Electrically**

Heating

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Power & Lighting.

**THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.**

SHOW ROOM—62 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Phone, K. 677.

## THE PETROLEUM MARKET IN 1924.

### GENERAL.

The year under review has really differed but little from the years immediately preceding. Political troubles, strikes and bandits have all done their bit in keeping people impoverished and their buying powers at a minimum. It is true that the Province of Kwangsi has been more immune from any of these troubles this year, than during recent years, but as an offset to this, the state of Kwangtung has been worse than ever, while Fukien has also suffered. Whole rivers in Kwangtung have been cut off from Canton during the last twelve months, and there has been no cargo traffic whatsoever along them. July and August witnessed an extraordinary boycott of Shamen, during which all Chinese employees of every sort were withdrawn from work. Nobody gained anything from this demonstration and a great deal of valuable trade was lost. Finally, in October the Red Army of Sun Yat Sen was turned loose upon the Merchant Volunteers in Canton, and an immense number of shops were burned and/or looted. The Chinese merchant still goes round in fear and trepidation, and no immediate return to tranquillity can be predicted.

### KEROSENE.

Prices were advanced about 30 cents per case in March 1924, and remained steady thereafter throughout the year. The total consumption was but slightly more than last year, and the trade was confined almost entirely to the three organised distributing companies. Towards the close of the year Chinese importers were showing some interest in the American kerosene market, and a certain amount of so-called outside importations of kerosene were made principally through the intermediary of foreign agents of Californian Petroleum Companies in Shanghai.

### MOTOR SPIRIT.

Although a number of local Chinese generals in Kwangtung and elsewhere have embarked on road making schemes, results on the whole have been disappointing. The roads when actually made, have no proper foundations and no provision is made for their upkeep. None the less these first serious steps in the making of roads capable of carrying motor traffic mark a definite point in China's progress, and that return to tranquillity, for which we all hope, but which none of us seriously expect in the near future, should be marked by the springing up of new roads in all directions. Such roads, as there are, are mostly used by the ubiquitous Ford bus. Nevertheless from the point of view of the seller of motor spirit, Hongkong is still the only considerable market in South China with which they have to reckon. Here the consumption has been steadily increasing throughout the year and you have only to walk along the streets of Kowloon or Hongkong itself to see how rapidly the number of private cars and hackney vehicles, not to mention larger buses and lorries, has grown. There would appear to be, however, a definite limit that must be set to this expansion until such time as roads from Hongkong territory lead out into Kwangtung proper.

### LIQUID FUEL.

This is another product of petroleum of which the sales continue to increase. The number of vessels, particularly passenger vessels, burning liquid fuel under boilers, is still going up; and still more remarkable is the growing number of ocean-going motor ships. Hongkong is the only port in South China where there is any considerable call for this form of bunkers, and the budding trade in liquid fuel at Canton and the Coast ports, etc., for the use of small Chinese owned passenger boats, has received a severe setback owing to the continuance of disorder and piracy which has made the navigation of South China waterways a most dangerous and often impracticable proposition. Added to this, various fighting generals from time to time have commandeered all the launches they could lay their hands on and frequently have failed to return them to their owners.

### PARAFFIN WAX.

The paraffin wax imported from foreign parts has always to meet with severe competition from vegetable and animal waxes and fats produced by the natives. Of these competing articles, groundnut and tea oils are the most important. Another competitor is Szechuen wax, which is an insect wax obtained from the Province of Szechuen. This wax has to come down the Yangtze, and seasonal difficulties to navigation and, we might almost add, seasonal fighting in that region, affects the price most considerably. Generally speaking the past year has seen neither an expansion nor a contraction of the foreign wax trade.

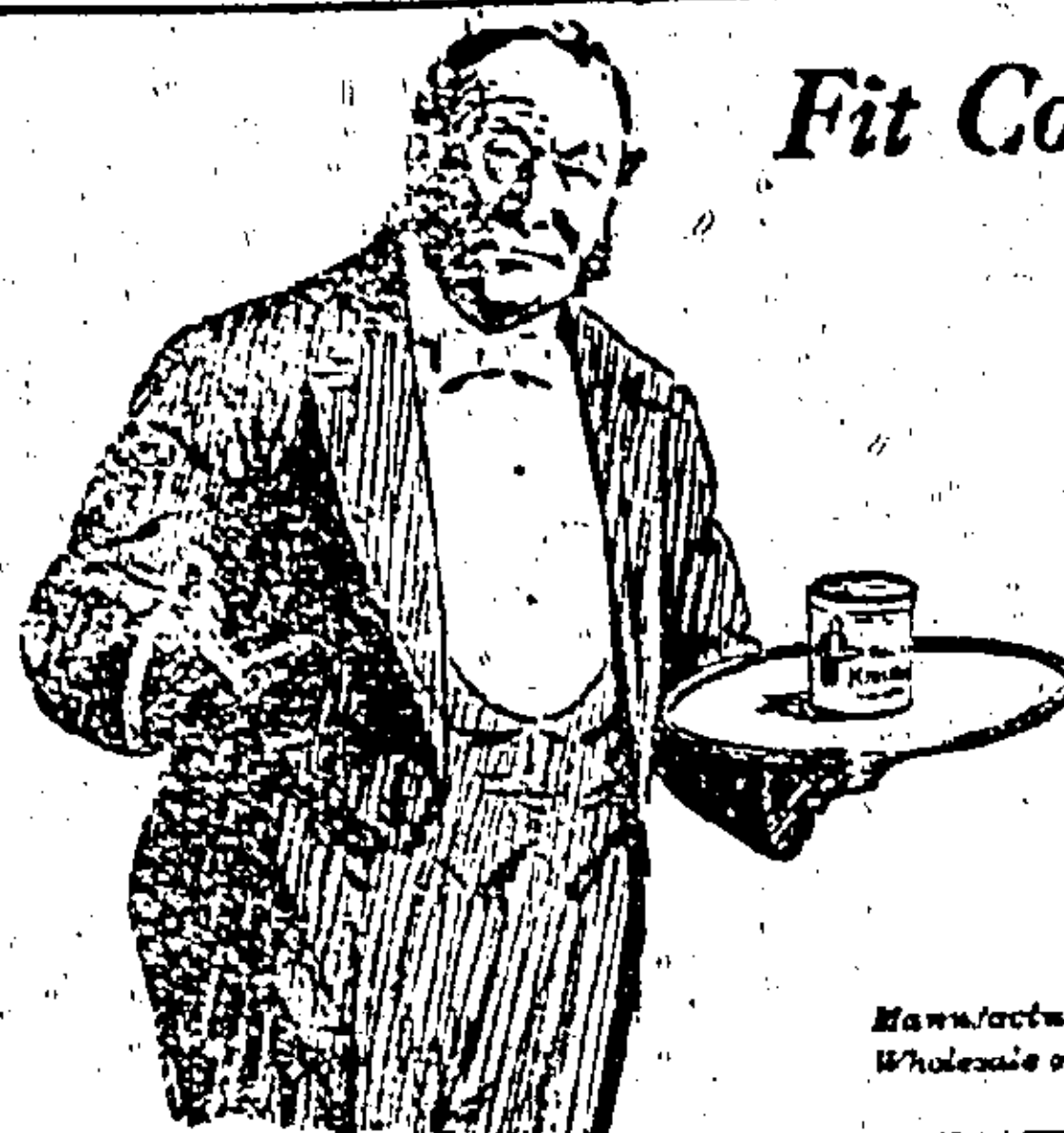
### PARAFFIN WAX CANDLES.

This is another imported product which has not only to compete with the native waxes above mentioned, but also with similar candles made actually of foreign imported wax in local factories in Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai. Naturally the cost of labour of these small native factories is very low and the manufactured candles imported from abroad have felt their competition very keenly during the past year as the import figures witness.

### LUBRICATING OIL.

Like liquid fuel, lubricating oil is sold mostly in Hongkong for consumption in local factories or for the use of ocean-going ships or motor vehicles. Here again, there is a tremendous field in the interior which could be opened up for this product, given peace and tranquillity. The Chinese, particularly the Cantonese, are keenly attracted by anything mechanical, and were it not for the recurrence of serious disorder and the consequent impoverishment of the people, undoubtedly many more factories and other machinery of all sorts would be introduced and the sales of lubricating oil would benefit accordingly. In the interior mineral lubricating oil has also a native product.

(Continued on next Column.)



## Fit Company

There's some things, sir, which just naturally go together.

A page boy isn't happy without chewing-gum and "Deadwood Dicks."

Gentlemen of experience and good taste, sir, fully appreciate a glass of old Port and a Kensitas, they know that a Kensitas cigarette is "as good as a really good cigarette can be."

*John*

Manufacturers: J. W. & SONS, Ltd., 10-11 & 12, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W. 1, ENG.  
Wholesale only: DONNELLY & WHYTE, Distributors for Hongkong and South China,  
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Obtainable at  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & LTD**  
Tabacqueria Filipina,  
Graeco Egyptian Tobacco Store,  
and all high-class Tobacconists.  
At 95 cents per tin of 50

# Kensitas

the preferred cigarette

## "SAINT JOAN"

EXTRA MATINEE

Wednesday, Jan. 21st, 4.30 p.m.

Admission:

\$3.00, \$2.00 AND \$1.00

Booking at the

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC  
CO., LTD.**

for

\$3 and \$2 Seats

[1693]

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 12TH, 1925.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1,200 b.
Canton Insurance	\$715 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$360 b.
Union Insurance	\$54 nom.
Compass Steamship	\$381 b. \$38 sa.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$138/138 1/2 sa.
"Star" Ferries	\$182 b.
Waterboats	\$87 b.
"Shell" Transport	\$87 b.
China Sugars	\$21 nom.
Langkats (combined)	\$208 b. \$208/209 sa.
Kowloon Wharves	\$150 nom.
Whampoa Docks	\$108 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$118 (new) \$17 nom.
Hongkong Docks	\$108 1/2 b.
Hampshire Estates	\$22 1/2 b.
Two Mills	\$12.50 b. 12.80 sa.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$14 (new) \$3 b.
Oriental	\$14 1/2 b.
Cement (combined)	\$33 1/2 b.
China Light (combined)	\$25 b.
Providentia (old)	\$16 1/2 b.
(new)	\$14 sa.
combined	\$33 1/2 b.
Dairy Farms	\$26 1/2 b.
Electrics	\$24 nom.
Hongkong Ropes (combined)	\$58 nom.
Cranways	\$52 1/2 b.
Watsons	(old) \$24 (new) \$13 1/2 b.
Peak Tram	(old) \$36 (new) \$13 1/2 b.
b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales.	

which competes against it, to wit, native made castor oil. This oil, as is well known, is an excellent lubricant and is turned out very cheaply in certain parts of South China. During 1924 there was a slight increase in the total importations of lubricants.

### COMPANY REPORT.

## THE HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the first ordinary general meeting reads as follows:—  
The Board of Directors have now to lay before the shareholders a statement of accounts, and balance sheet for the period from the 28th December, 1923, to the 30th September, 1924.

The Net Profit for the above period is \$23,235.91  
Preliminary Expenses written off 8,612.87

Balance to be carried forward to the credit of next year's account \$14,723.04

Directors.—Since the statutory meeting in March, 1924, Mr. R. G. Shewan, owing to the stress of his other duties, has resigned from our Board, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis has left the Colony on furlough. Under Article 100 of the Articles of Association Mr. Beavis has requested that Mr. D. H. Blake be appointed as his substitute and this has been agreed to by your Board. Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede has been invited to a seat on the Board and has accepted. These appointments require confirmation.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

There MAY be  
better pictures  
than

# ROSITA

We have not seen them!

Romance rides gaily thro' this glowing tale of Old Seville, in which MARY PICKFORD, directed by Ernst Lubitsch scores the greatest triumph of her entire screen career.

# ROSITA

is Showing TO-DAY and TOM-ORROW  
at

# THE CORONET

WIVES  
WHO WISH  
TO RETAIN  
THEIR HUSBANDS'  
LOVE

Should Not Miss

# CY THEREA

DON'T  
SLIP,  
HUSBANDS!

Take Heed From

# CY THEREA

Under Article 92 of the Articles of Association, Dr. J. O. Dalmabay Allen and Messrs. Chan Sau Fung and Leung Yan Po retire but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.  
Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming who are eligible for re-appointment.

THE NEW PAIN EXCURSION  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
Solely for medicinal purposes. These are not to be used for any other purpose. They are not to be used for any other purpose. They are not to be used for any other purpose.



## Henry Heath Hats

## A Hat of Distinction

Men who are careful of their appearance hold Henry Heath Hats in high esteem for comfort and distinction

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

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BLUE CAP AND GOLD CAP

DONNELLY &amp; WHYTE,

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TEL. 636.

## AMBER

Necklaces Cigar Holders Cigarette Holders

GUARANTEED REAL — BEAUTIFUL — PRICE REASONABLE.

HALL, LAW &amp; CO.,

TELEPHONE C. 3217.

30-32, DES VOEUX ROAD C.

## 18TH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

## Valuable Coupons Given Away.

For Every Dollar Purchase or Several Purchases totalling A Dollar (after deducting the Discount) A Five-cent Coupon will be given away.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

## OUR GREATEST SALE NOW GOING ON!

An Unusual Opportunity to Purchase Reliable Goods at Cheap Prices.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

COME AND CONVINCE YOURSELF OF THE BARGAINS.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

TELEPHONE C. 1355.

34, QUEEN'S ROAD.

## THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN OUTBREAK.

## A POSTER FROM CHANGSHA.

A missionary who secured some of the "literature" disseminated at Changsha by student bands on Christmas Day sends to the *Shanghai Mercury* the following rough translation of a large poster—

Arise! Perceive your enemy. Down with Christianity! The military execute with a sword, and you can see the blood, but Christianity (Kistuk Kina) kills you without your perceiving it! Foreigners come here from rich, powerful lands to injure us Chinese. Cannot you see this? They used swords and great guns to whip China, and then bring along some foreign goods (trade) and capture all our money. They made large loans of money to military officials, at high rates of interest, and so cause us to fight and kill one another. All our railroads and mines are in their hands, mortgaged to them for their loans, so they have our wealth. Still worse, they come here to preach Christianity, and while their faces are all smiles, a sword is in their tongues. Their words are like honey, but a hidden poison injures us. Beware of them all! They put up chapels and open schools, seducing us Chinese into these places to worship there, or study their foreign tongues, and later to go off to their land. In this way they enslave us! Beware! Then they have Associations (Y.M.C.A.), and what kinds of places are these? They induce us to go out and frolic, to see free pictures, and to play at football, and root with such words as "yes" (yeh) and "no" (no). These are just like the trap-birds of the Red Light district of Shanghai, who only lure you to your doom, with fine appearances! They are equal to all evil things—unmentionable! They come to us, really being hired agents of their rich Government, and then corrupt our officials and scholars. What are these Festivals they get up (referring to Christmas) when they get a few pretty girls to sing and repeat things in public on the platform, and thus they deceive and dupe us. Comrades (Tungyeh, a real Russian expression) don't you remember! What were the Eight Armies here for in 1900? Just for the purpose that Germany might grab Tsingtao territory, England to get Weihaiwei, and the United States to get the Philippines. To sum up, they are robbers and thieves of the worst kind! A Canton College (giving the name) forbids the students to be patriotic, a certain Changsha school (giving name of Mission) has a black record, and here is Yale, they will not allow students to meet together to discuss (these) matters, but stand at their doors with guns and will not even allow us to take away our possession! These latter are all wrong, right at home. Don't you know this? Arise! Oppose this Christianity! It kills people without your knowing it! It is worse than the curse of opium. This we now see clearly. So on this date we form an Anti-Christian Festival (on the date they call Holy Birth Day Festival) and we unite ourselves to form this Union. We are already sixteen thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five names, and so call upon all to do away with Christianity, and down the Foreigner! Issued this 13th year of China, 12th moon, 25th day.

The gist of the smaller slips, the correspondent writes was:—

(Comrades! Arise! Away with the hated foreign religion, which is enslaving and ruining China! Keep yourselves and your children away from their schools! Oppose their Christianity!)

Commenting on this the missionary writer says:—

## APATHY OF THE OFFICIALS.

While the above is deplorable, and should, of course, have been stopped by the officials, or all the 250 "students" should have gone home to their parents or guardians, been soundly spanked and sent to bed for about three days, it reveals a sad state of school life on these Mission fields. An able article in the leading *Hankow Daily*, by a well-known writer of over 40 years' residence in China, recently stated, under the heading "Educating Young China," that in the earlier days of the missionaries were great preachers, preaching the Word. They were great scholars, and much of the latest information about China to be found in books is their work. They were also teachers, in a way, and their text-book was the Catechism. That the foreigners, and the missionaries in particular, should take upon their shoulders the responsibility of providing young China with an ordinary secular education was an idea which had never occurred to them. The old hands would have it that the marching orders were to "preach the Gospel to every creature," and not to teach all the young to read, write and cipher!

If foreigners must teach in China it is clear we should not "foreignize" or "subsidize" them, as is being done at a wholesale rate, but should become Chinese ourselves. Live and dress much as they do, use native products, make use of native buildings, praise up the wonderful civilization, accomplishments and ways of the people we work amongst, for, praise God, these people have a wonderful and really complete civilization, and therefore our efforts should be bent to give them what they have not—the entire Bible, with all its wonders, and the countless songs and hymns that have arisen, in gratitude for the race, for this priceless, eternal, pure treasure of God, His Holy Word.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## UNREST AMONG CHINESE STUDENTS.

[BY OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

Considerable liveliness is being displayed at present by Chinese students through the country, and from several centres come reports of strikes and agitations, not all of them for the same avowed reason but nevertheless all revealing a defiance of authority or resentment against existing institutions. Disputes are now taking place at Changsha, Hankow, and Nankai, while in Shanghai an anti-Christian movement organised by students is said to be on foot. Perhaps the affair at Changsha is the least serious viewed from a distance. In this instance a Chinese professor, who had been acting as referee in a football match, gave a decision which was against the Yale-China Medical School converted unit. Argument followed, and the referee so far forgot himself as to strike one of the protesting students. However, at the earliest opportunity he formally apologised to the student whom he had struck. This did not satisfy the other students who demanded that the professor be dismissed. The faculty apparently considered that the professor had made full amends by his formal apology and declined to sanction him in order to appease the anger of the students. Thereupon the latter to the number of three hundred went on strike. Sympathy will doubtless be felt with them, but that resentment should not be pushed too far. Having allowed himself to commit a wrong, the professor put himself in the right again by tendering a formal apology, which ought to have been deemed ample in the circumstances. It is for the faculty to decide whether or not in the interests of the college the professor should remain—not the students.

With reference to the students' strike in Hankow the *Central China Post* gives the following explanation:—"In Shanghai is a group of certain foreigners who at this festive season of the year make a point of presenting books to the Chinese students in the Mission Colleges without asking permission, and in spite of the fact that these books are not permitted in the establishment. The other day a consignment arrived at one of the local Colleges with some two hundred students in attendance, and the Heads collected them and stuck them into the stove, for the weather was cold. The students objected to this, and demanded their books with a very ample apology or they would go on strike. The matter was explained to them, but they declined to be influenced, so the strike duly came off and half a hundred young men sacrificed their educational career after half a dozen foreign teachers had spent a great deal of precious time in their instruction. They all walked off of their own accord and no attempt was made to compel them to stay. The Bolsheviks do not know this, nor are they acquainted with such a case, nor are they acquainted with the courtesies observed in connection with such matters." Here again the students imagine that they know better than their teachers what is best for them.

The situation at Nankai University is somewhat different. In this instance it is the professors who have refused to conduct classes until retraction is made of statements appearing in the *Nankai Weekly*, an undergraduate publication of the University, which reflected upon the ability and qualification of the staff. Again, there is the same disrespect of authority.

These student strikes in China reveal the startling changes, which have come over the youth of this land. In no other country was a teacher so highly esteemed and venerated as in China, and the break with tradition which has followed the introduction of Western educational systems must be viewed with shame and horror by the older generation. We can all sympathise with the youthful minds turning to the new thoughts of the day, and we can sympathise with their questioning of existing institutions. That is the privilege of youth. In time, if they give themselves the chance, they will learn to attempt reforms, not by violent upheavals but by smooth changes and easy replacements. In a word, they will learn as the university system has proved in Europe that practically full powers for tutors are necessary. Undoubtedly students more than other class in the country have responded to the pernicious doctrines preached by Bolshevik propaganda throughout the cities of China, and college authorities should not be blamed for taking whatever steps may be deemed necessary to counteract Bolshevik tendencies.

It may interest all old "Conways" on the China Coast to know, that the annual Old Boys dinner was held in Liverpool on November 7th and was a great success. About 50 "old boys" and some 30 guests were present including Admiral Sir Sackville H. Carden, R.C.M.G., R.N., and Commodore Ed. Ward Unwin, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., R.N., both old "Conways." Commodore Unwin proposed to toast of absent comrades and made special reference to those away in foreign parts of the world.

No wonder students finally rebel and bite back, when we do nothing but "foreignize" them. Look at India, the Philippines, and even Japan. It seems evident that in a few years, perhaps less than ten, all foreigners in these three lands will be compelled to flee, as a reaction of our unwise, and wicked aggression, and being unable of assimilation to other people. Foreigners will be well warned in time, if this is now heeded, and all teaching work be directed towards Divine knowledge, and an intimate acquaintance with God, His purposes for the world, His Love, His Sacrifice, His return, and future world kingdom.

## THE TIENTSIN TRAIN ROBBERY. FOREIGN PASSENGERS HELD UP BY FENGtien SOLDIERS.

SHOTS IN CARRIAGE: \$10,000 STOLEN.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* of December 31st gives the following account of the robbery of passengers on the Peking express briefly reported at the time by cable:—

An audacious coup was carried out by Fengtien soldiers last night, when they held up passengers who were travelling in the Peking express to Tientsin. The soldiers, as far as is known, were only four in number, though there may have been others who kept guard for their comrades while the four robbed the passengers in the carriage. The train had just left Yangtze station when there was the first hint of trouble. A party of soldiers who had apparently been travelling in the front section of the train, walked into one of the first class coaches. There were eight foreigners and a number of Chinese in the carriage which was open and not divided into coupes.

The guard of the train, Mr. C. Aitken, noticed the soldiers enter, and he at once told them to go back to their own carriage. This the soldiers refused to do, but despite the fact that they were armed with rifles and pistols, Mr. Aitken went up to their leader, and unceremoniously pushed him to the door of the coach, through it, and into the next carriage. The rest of the soldiers then went back to the second class section.

Unfortunately Mr. Aitken, presuming that there was no significance in the soldiers' action beyond that they wished to sit in a better glass coach, left the carriage, and shortly after he had gone the men returned.

This time they made no bones of their intention to rob the passengers. "Pointing their rifles and pistols at the foreign occupants, they called out to the passengers to put their hands up. At the same time they fired shots at the floor and windows of the carriage."

The passengers had no choice but to part with all their valuables, the soldiers taking money, rings, watches and all articles which looked sufficiently tempting. Even ten cent pieces were not ignored.

In all their loot was worth over \$10,000. One passenger alone, Mr. Alfred Weitzer, lost \$1,000 in cash, and a ring worth \$250. Another passenger lost \$2,000 in cash.

The train was moving fairly fast all the time, and there was no means of calling the guard, and by the time the loot was collected, the train was close to Peitsang, where, as it drew up at the station, the soldiers ran into the second class coaches again, and made good their escape. One of them was so eager to get away, that he broke the window, and dropped through it on the platform.

When the alarm was raised it was too late to chase the men, who quickly mingled with the crowd and the other soldiers.

The passengers robbed were: Mr. A. E. Weitzer, of Morgan Weitzer and Co.

Mr. Ben Rocklin.  
Mr. Myron Shick.  
A German gentleman.  
Two American officers.  
An American lady.

It is significant that when the robbers levelled their guns, they cried out to the Chinese passengers not to worry. "We are after the foreigners," they repeated. "We shall not rob the Chinese."

In addition to the pistols and rifles, one of the men had a hand grenade which he was at great pains to exhibit. He held this up threateningly, and motioned as if to throw it when the soldiers left the carriage.

He thought better of this, however, though his comrades again fired several shots with their pistols.

Only the one coach was entered, and no attempt was made to rob any of the other carriages. It is ironical that one of the carriages was full of soldiers from the Loyd Regiment who were returning from Peking. They were all in ignorance of the hold-up until after the Chinese had left the train.

## HOW AMERICAN LADY SAVED HER RINGS.

"We all thought that they intended to throw the bomb at us when they left," said one of the passengers, Mr. Alfred Weitzer, to a *P. and T. Times* representative.

"It was about half past seven when the soldiers robbed us, and we were only two stations away from Tientsin. I was playing bridge at the time, and when the soldiers levelled their guns, we could do nothing but hold up our hands as they commanded. We all had to take everything we had and place it on one of the tables. I had \$1,000 in cash, a ring worth \$850, and a valuable watch which was a gift from my wife. Another man, Mr. Rocklin, lost about \$2,000, and others in the carriage had large sums on them which they had to hand over."

"I think the only one of us to save anything was the American lady. She turned round when the soldiers came in, and taking off her rings, put them in her mouth. The rest of us lost everything."

"All the booty was put on the table, and then the soldiers took it as they left. The small change, the ten cent pieces, were left at first, but on reaching the door, the soldiers came back again, and took those too."

Mr. Weitzer said he believed that the shots fired were only blanks, as after the hold-up a number of bullets which had been extracted from the cartridge cases were found outside the door of the carriage. One or two of the last shots, however, may not have been blanks.

"The German told me that his hat had a bullet hole in it," said Mr. Weitzer. "His hat was on a table, and it is possible that one of the men fired at it. I think as a matter of fact, that one of the windows was broken by a bullet, but I am not sure. At least the window was broken when the soldiers got away."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## LOCAL SPORT.

## GOLF.

## CLUB SERVICES.

At Fanning on January 11th the Club beat the Services at golf by 8 points to 5.

## SINGLES.

	Points.	Club.	Service.
L. W. Shewan, 4 and 3 beat	1	0	
Capt. Bennett	0	0	
A. H. Ferguson, all square.	0	0	
Capt. Bacon	0	0	
R. M. Smith lost to Lieut.	0	1	
Alexander, 4 and 3	0	1	
R. A. Camidge, 5 and 4 beat	1	0	
Comdr. Lyle	0	0	
G. S. Archbutt, 6 and 5 beat	1	0	
Midshipman Stevenson	0	0	
J. R. Mitchell, 4 and 3	1	0	
beat Major Littlejohns	1	0	
Total singles	4	1	

## FOURSOMES.

	Points.	Club.	Service.
Shewan and Ferguson lost to	2	0	
Bennet and Bacon 1 hole	0	2	
Smith and Camidge, 5 and 4	0	2	
beat Stevenson and Lyle	0	2	
Archbutt and Mitchell lost to	0	2	
Alexander and Littlejohns, 5 and 3	0	2	
Total fourballs	2	4	
Add singles	4	1	
Grand total	6	5	

## HOCKEY.

H.K.H.C. 1st XI. v. H.M.S.

## "HAWKINS."

The following will represent the Hongkong H.C. 1st XI. against H.M.S. *Hawkins* on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at the U.S.R.C. at 5 p.m. sharp:—P. W. F. Mills, H. Owen Hughes, A. A. Dand, Rev. F. W. L. Martin, E. J. E. Mitchell (capt.), L. P. Ralph, G. G. More, H. R. Meacock, Lionel Jones, E. L. Sim, and T. J. Price.

## LOCAL TURF.

To the list of the "old" ponies mentioned in yesterday's issue, as likely to carry silk at the annual meeting next month, must be added that of Golden Chrysanthemum, which is due here tomorrow.

This pony is a Kiangwan griffin of 1921, and has been purchased by Mr. A. A. Alves. Up to June 30th last year he had won \$4,125 in stakes, of which \$1,600 was the result of one win, four seconds and two thirds, between January and June 1924, out of 13 attempts. Previously to that he had won three races and been placed six times out of 13 starts.

Other old ponies entered in the name of Mr. A. A. Alves are Irrespressible and Starland.

Mr. C. Encarnacao will ride for the stable during the big meeting.

On enquiry at the Secretary's office yesterday morning, it was stated that the full list of entries would probably be available for the Press before the end of the week.

## CINEMA NOTES.

## THE CORONET.

Between the great Carnivals of Christmas and the Chinese New Year it is appropriate that the Coronet should screen two great pictures featuring the Carnival spirit—the "Merry-Go-Round" (which had an enormous success last week), and "Rosita," which later, already "the talk of the town." It was quite apparent from its initial reception on Sunday night that it would attract more than the average cinema patron, and the "house" last night again demonstrated that where Mary Pickford is featured there are in the fullest sense of the term "Rosita" will be shown at the Coronet until Wednesday night, after which the venue will be changed to the Star Theatre, Kowloon.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Marriage as a unique means of obtaining revenge is employed by Norma Talmadge as the heroine in the powerful First National picture, "Within the Law," the current film at the Queen's Theatre this week. But it is not revenge against her unsuspecting lover that Mary Turner, played by Miss Talmadge, seeks; her wrath is aimed at Dick's father, Edward Gilder, for having caused her to serve a prison term for a crime she did not commit. The stigma follows her out of prison and she turns adventuress, specializing in breach of promise suits. She takes advantage of an opportunity that presents itself when she meets Dick Gilder following a faked drowning. He succumbed to her wiles and they married. But Mary's "revenge" loses its flavour when she discovers she loves her husband. Jack Mulhall plays the role of Dick Gilder, the husband.

The soldiers were not wearing the usual black armband of the Fengtien army, according to Mr. Weitzer, but the Chinese in the carriage said they were Fengtien soldiers.

It is reported in a message from Peking that the United States Consul-General at Tientsin has received from the Peking Mukden Railway Administration the sum of \$4,500 as indemnity for the losses suffered by American passengers.



# BERNARD SHAW'S "SAINT JOAN."

## FIRST PERFORMANCE IN HONGKONG.

(Written specially for the Hongkong Daily Press.)

Appreciation of the latest play written by G.B.S. will be the keynote sounded by the public during this week, and this appreciation will be the more intense as realisation comes of the great privilege which we in Hongkong enjoy of an A.D.C. which has the necessary courage and the clear vision to dare such an undertaking as "Saint Joan." It would be surprising if the uninitiated could really fully, even though they may enthusiastically approve, the toil which Mr. Sinclair and all those working with him during the past strenuous months have undergone. At the beginning it was necessary to see clearly that such a wonderful dramatic work could be presented at all under conditions which are certainly far from ideal; next the actual casting of the play must have given the producer many anxious moments; the general apparatus of illumination, comprising in the manufacture and assembly of many complicated pieces of scenery, and the necessary lighting effects; all these had to be carefully planned months ago to enable us to enjoy our 2½ hours' play. When we can begin to appreciate the labour involved we shall approach the play and its presentation with sympathy and imagination.

It is extremely probable that ten enthusiasts who intend to see "Saint Joan" during the coming week will be unacquainted with the story which Shaw play it is often as well to read the play before seeing it—and the Preface to "Saint Joan" is extremely valuable as an historical document. One's attitude towards the play will mainly be determined by one's historical prejudices, but we should be prepared to revise radically our whole conception of the Maid as many of us learnt the story at school. We cannot help making a comparison with Florence Nightingale. I have not that splendid book "Eminent Victorians" by me at the moment but so far as I recollect Lytton Strachey says something to this effect: "The conception of Florence Nightingale as the saintly woman moving softly among the soldiers with a lamp, must go. The reality was different. A demon possessed her. Now whatever else they may be—demons are interesting." And so it was with Joan. A few extracts from the Preface will help us to visualise the character so ably portrayed last night by Mrs. Beale. "She was the pioneer of rational dressing for women. It is hardly surprising that she was judicially burnt. Essentially for what we call unwomanly and insufferable presumption. At eighteen Joan's pretensions were beyond those of the proudest Pope or the haughtiest emperor. She claimed to be the ambassador and plenipotentiary of God. Even if one does not agree with Shaw in all this one must realise his point of view when seeing or reading his play. A few more extracts:—

"She patronised her own king. she lectured, talked down, and overruled statements and prelates. She took-pooed the plans of generals, leading their troops to victory on plans of her own. As her condition was pure upstart, there were only two opinions about her. One was that she was miraculous; the other that she was unbearable. When she was thwarted by men whom she thought fools, she made no secret of her opinion of them. and she was naive enough to expect them to be obliged to her for getting them right."

Having shown us Joan as she must have appeared to her contemporaries, Shaw next compares her with Socrates and Napoleon, and shows how even at seventy the Greek philosopher was little wiser than Joan at seventeen for neither realised "the fury roused by their exposures of the stupidities of comparative dillards." He then discusses the question which those ignorant of the real history of the time had thought was settled long ago—Was Joan innocent or guilty?—and in a remarkable analysis shows us that judgment went against Joan "after a very careful and conscientious trial." This judgment was reversed twenty-five years later because it was necessary to prove that Charles had been properly crowned—but as Shaw remarks "It is the more impressive reversed by a unanimous Posterity, culminating in her canonisation, that has quashed the original proceedings, and put her judges on trial, which, so far, has been much more unfair than their trial of her." And he adds "The mud that was thrown at her has dropped off by this time so completely that there is no need for any modern writer to wash up after it. What is far more difficult of medieval history for it presents most clearly to our minds the very essence of one side of medieval European thought. We now move on swiftly to Scene V. (one of the great scenic triumphs of the play) in the Cathedral of Rheims, and we begin to see the disillusionment which

will eventually lead to disaster. Only Joan herself is still confident—the others are weary or fed up with her pretensions—until finally VI. in the castle at Rouen where Joan is on trial for her life. One can imagine the strain of this scene on the actors by one's own; at times it seemed a sacrifice even to breathe—and the fall of the curtain brought relief to a situation which had grown well-nigh insupportable. Of the Epilogue we will not speak, our readers must judge for themselves when they see it.

And now for the play itself as we were able to see it done last night. LAST NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE. The effect upon one of the production was of wonder that such a piece of work could have been performed and staged here at all. It would need many columns to do anything like full justice to the producer and to all those who so ably helped him and the enthusiastic audience showed quite unmistakably what they felt about it all. Outstanding was the performance of Joan by Mrs. Beale. She seemed to grow as the play unfolded, and from the simple country girl inspired by a message of freedom for her active land we saw her become a wondrous being, until in the epilogue she was too much for any of us on this earth. The interpretation of such a part will always be remarkable, and Mrs. Beale is one of the few who could have conceived and carried out the part just as the author intended—reconciling the obvious difficulties, and preserving a balanced and understandable whole. Hongkong may indeed be proud to possess one who has so devotedly studied her part so that she was able to carry her audience with her throughout. Among the other characters I would plump heartily for Dunois. His range and clarity of voice put him quite by himself, and this is high praise where so much talent was displayed. To listen to him, however, was always a pure delight—and in this respect Shaw is not always very merciful, for he does not scruple to give long speeches which are apt to become wearisome, however eloquent they may be to read, if they are not spoken with a voice which will carry. Mr. Lacey as the Dauphin was admirable, and played his difficult part with a flair which brought conviction to one who was watching his every move, and in the Epilogue there was sufficient change to denote the passage of time. The part must have been a great strain on the voice.

The play opened well and Mr. Leys proved an admirable Baudricourt and carried off what must have been a difficult opening without a hitch. Later I was sorry that I could never feel very satisfied that the person in those gorgeous red robes was an Archbishop. His voice had not sufficient sympathy; and the Chamberlain might in places have been mistaken for the Court Jester, and as for his commanding an Army—one feels that the Dauphin was justified in his action in handing it over to the Maid! Eines heard played a difficult part well, and when we were able to see him carried off all as he was undoubtedly meant to. There are few ladies in the cast but what little they had to do was well done, and the Court scene was worthy of the "good old days" and one felt that The Duchess de la Tremouille, as she is described on the programme, was really a very fine lady.

It was impossible not to feel during that scene between Warwick, de Stogumber, and the Bishop of Beauvais that there would not have been so much crackling of chocolate papers among the audience if their attention had been more held by what was passing on the stage. The performance of a play coming so soon after a large dinner and lasting for more than three hours, but if the three actors could have put a little more life into their actions and voices during that scene one feels that the crackling would have been less pronounced. It is a difficult scene, but more action in it would tend to make the more bearable. In all the other scenes the protagonists were much more effective. Stogumber in the Trial scene and as an old man was remarkably convincing, while both the Bishop and Warwick (who somehow did not seem quite robust enough) grew perceptibly as the play continued. Perhaps one runs the risk of *l'ene majesté*, but I am bound to say that I should have recognised the Inquisitor, even if his name had not been printed, though this is not a criticism, for the merit of the performance which was the Court scene was a lesson to many of the younger actors how to employ different shades of voice production. Altogether an admirable Inquisitor and most convincing. The other characters were all effective, but no doubt a further critique will do more justice to them than there is either time or space for here.

I will just glance now at some rough notes made during the performance, though as it is difficult to decipher what was written. The programme that was handed to one when entering was really a fine production, and must have involved endless labour for all concerned. It gave one information which was really interesting, and one cannot wonder that Hongkong has such a list of dramatic successes to its credit. One feels that the name of Sinclair in this connection will be long remembered and not least for this his latest masterpiece for this play was effective and showed the height of the full proscenium, though I feel sure that the shields could have been placed more effectively. The settings were wonderful, and the colour schemes a dream—and the celerity of the scene shifting and the noiselessness and general promptitude of the whole production a thing almost beyond belief on a first night. The settings were mainly arranged about an inner stage built up on three steps, and one saw how a wall became an open doorway, or how windows

and backcloths were effectively used for different scenes. But we must make one protest and that is about the method of lighting. Surely never could a production have been so nearly ruined. There were no footlights, a special platform having been built over the place usually occupied by lights, but there were several admirable lights at the side of the stage and several other lights off stage. But the main lighting was done from the dress circle, and occasionally one felt that one was at a pantomime so often did the various lights travel onto the leading figure or onto the speaking actor. This became a menace in the Cathedral scene when first one character then another was thrown into relief, while the remainder of the cast were dim shadows. And there could be no pretence that this was any imitation of reality for one could not conceive such lighting in a cathedral. We were glad that the Trial scene was not ruined by these methods, and with all the deference to the able producer we suggest that his lights come from one place and stay there throughout the scene unless the sun or the moon are going to rise. It would be a dreadful calamity to ruin such a production by lighting which could so easily be altered.

The dresses and the armour were most effective, and worn by their owners as if they had been accustomed to the uncomfortable dress all their lives. And the Russian artists had done their work beautifully. We most heartily congratulate Mr. Sinclair, and I personally thank him and all his associates for a most thrilling evening.

(Continued on next column).

### A MILLION DOLLAR ESTATE.

#### MISSING CHINESE WILL.

#### INQUIRY IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, an action in the nature of an inquiry as to the possible existence of a will of the late Mr. Chan Afong, a wealthy trader who died eighteen years ago, was commenced.

The applicant was Mr. Chang Wing On, and five persons were cited as defendants, including the deceased's son.

The applicant was represented by Mr. Elton Potter, K.C., with Mr. Easley Zeitlyn, the second and fifth defendants being represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin appearing for the first and third.

Mr. Potter pointed out that the facts of the case were that Chan Afong died in the Kwangtung Province on September 25th, 1906. During his lifetime he was a sugar planter in Hawaii, and amassed a very large fortune, which could be put at about \$1,000,000. Chan married in 1902 a Chinese *kit jai*, and had two sons by her, and he also took to himself a Hawaiian lady, by whom he had a son named Chan Chik Yui.

In 1902 the deceased was in Macao, and then went to Hawaii with his eldest son, Chan Lung, in 1900. The son, the Hawaiian lady bore him was Mr. Chan Wing On. One of his sons, Chan Lung, died in Honolulu towards the end of 1890, and Chan Afong returned to China where he remained until his death.

Chan Wing On at the time of his grandfather's death was in Japan studying, but he returned to attend the funeral ceremonies, after which he was informed that his grandfather had left a will, and that he was to receive a share. That will was never produced, however.

It was suggested by the deceased's uncle that the estate should be distributed. In fact an interview took place, and the sum of \$30,000 was paid over to applicant. The deceased uncle told him this was his share in the estate, but the will was never produced.

A number of shares, so Chan Wing On discovered, were divided between the two uncles. The shares were in the Douglas Steamship Company, and were undoubtedly the property of Chan Afong. Another matter was that the uncles were preparing to deal with some property at Macao which belonged to Chan Afong.

Applicant commenced legal proceedings, and the assignment set aside. By what right did the uncles act in this way? It soon became obvious to the applicant that the uncles had no intention of disclosing the will of Chan Afong. He sent two letters to the uncles demanding the production of the will, but received no reply.

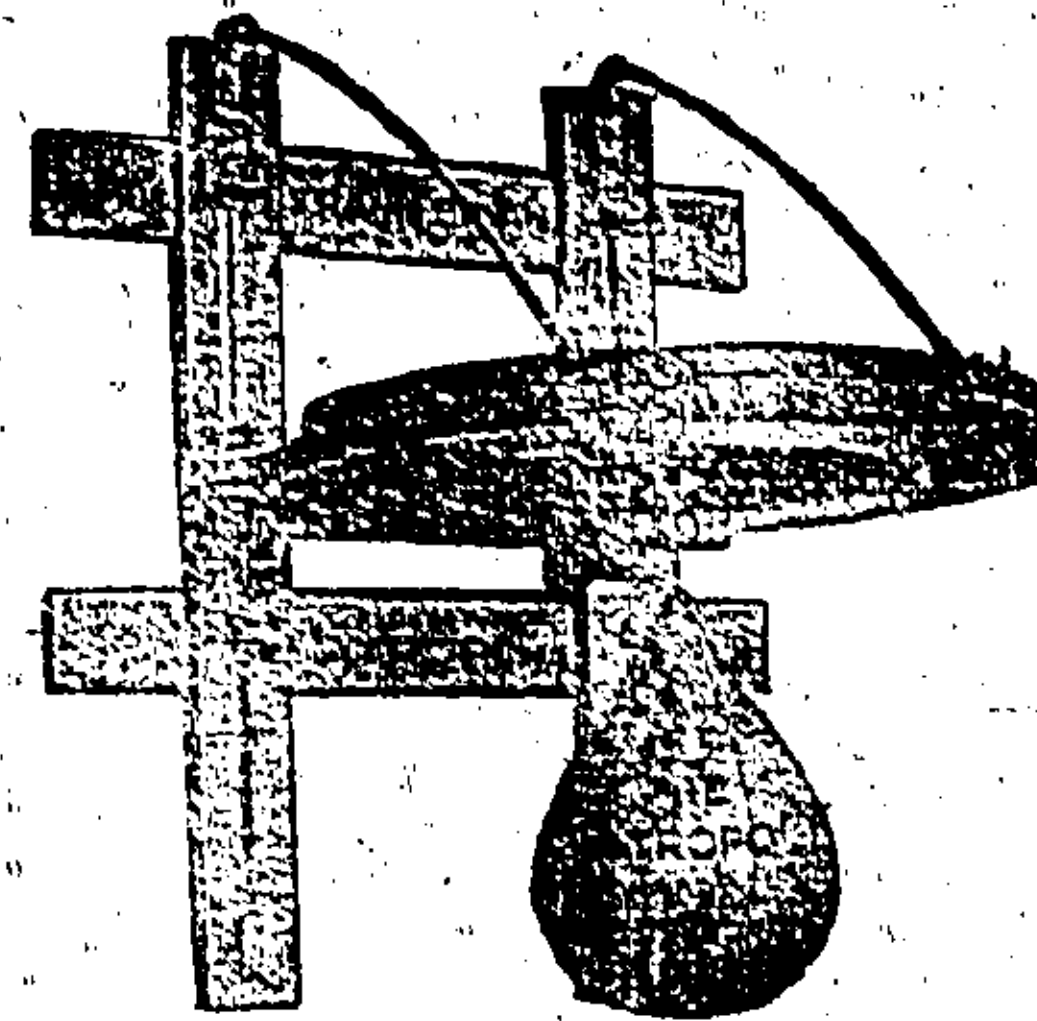
However, in March, 1917, Chan Wing On had an interview with the executor of his deceased uncle, who told him he had found a document which would be a *will* against Chan Chik Yui, his uncle. He would not produce the document but tried to bargain with Wing On that he should release all claim on the estate of King Yui, the deceased son. The document had since been produced and was of a testamentary nature, and under it Chan Afong's two sons were to receive \$150,000 each, and his three grandsons to receive \$40,000 each, and the residue was to go to the Yui Chai Tong. Evidence was given by Chan King Yui, Chan Chik Yui, and the latter stated he was the son of the Hawaiian lady, whose name was "Julia."

Mr. Zeitlyn began his cross-examination and his Lordship pointed out that he was making a searching inquiry into matters that were not relevant.

In reply to questions witness said the property his father left was in Honolulu and China, and he made distributions to members of the family from the estate. These distributions were made over ten years ago, but a Chinese chemist shop which he made over to his brother was not the property of his father. It was the business of his brother and himself and belonged to them only. He could not remember whether he made over 800 shares in the Douglas Steamship Company to his brother. He said Wing On 140,000 in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, which were his property, and paid his own sons \$40,000 each, and his daughter \$1,000.

At this stage his Lordship adjourned the hearing until 10.15 this morning.

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### NOTICE.

#### "ST. JOAN"

Tickets No. 55, 56, 57, in 2nd Row of Dress Circle for Thursday, 15th and Friday, 16th have been Cancelled.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Jockey Club Room, Hongkong Club, at 5.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1925, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of proposing a Resolution to adopt the Revised Rules and Regulations and Rules of Racing of the Club.

A Copy of the Revised Rules and Regulations and Rules of Racing may be inspected by Members at the Office of the Secretary upon application.

By Order,  
C. B. BROWN,  
Secretary.

1719

## IMPORTANT FACTORY IN MOROCCO ARTICLES SEEKS REPRESENTATIVE.

WELL Acquainted with This Line having Own Clients. Banking References Requested. Write under Cypher "U 23 Y" to UNIONE PUBBLICITA ITALIANA, Milano (ITALY).

## PREMISES VACANT.

THERE will shortly be available for Rent, FLOOR FLOOR PREMISES at 15, VIA ROAD CENTRAL (adjoining the Hongkong Club), approximately area 7,000 square feet. Modern Shop Frontage being suitable for Departmental Store. Inquiries please apply to:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.,  
2nd Floor at Address given. [1715]

## EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "ANNAM" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th January, 1925, 4 p.m. will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Askie on the 17th of January, 1925, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 22nd of January, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1925. [1716]

## LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## The Steamship "VENEZIA."

From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 10th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1925. [1714]

## S.S. "AMBOISE."

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, BORDEAUX, and also Cargo from BORDEAUX, ex s.s. "CEPERE" are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuable are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Information is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, the 14th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before Saturday, the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 10.00 a.m., by Messrs. Gordon & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. KODENFUSER, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1925. [1704]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT, BUILDING &amp; SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD.

## NOTICE OF ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th JANUARY, 1925, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the period from the 25th December, 1923, to the 30th September, 1924, and also for Election of Directors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th January to the 17th January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
EDWARD B. RAYMOND,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th January, 1925. [1708]

## HERBERT JAMES BRIDGES NORTON, DECEASED.

ALL Persons Firms or Corporations having any Claims against or any Monies or Securities belonging to the Estate of the above deceased (late of the Hongkong Hotel), are requested to Send Particulars thereof to the Underwriter.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Principals, Building,  
Solicitors for the Administrator.  
Hongkong 9th January, 1925. [1711]

## MR. A. G. STEPHEN, DECEASED.

PERSONS Having Claims against the Estate of the Late MR. A. G. STEPHEN are requested to Send the Same to the Underwriter forthwith.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Principals, Building,  
Solicitors for the Administrator.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1925. [1709]

## FOR SALE.

18 H.P. ARMSTRONG-SIDDELEY CAR. First Class Condition. Apply—DEACONS, Hongkong. [1708]

## FOR SALE.

No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, 270, PEAK. 5 ROOMED HOUSE. Modern Sanitation. Apply—F. A. MACKINTOSH, Mackintosh & Co., Ltd. [1680]

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FULLY FURNISHED, 373, THE PEAK. From 10th MARCH to 1st APRIL. Apply by letter only, to ELDON POTTER, 373, THE PEAK.

## TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 1415, PRINCE STREET. Apply—PROPERTY OFFICE, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1196]

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WANTED TO Purchase Some Second Hand PACKING CASES, Must be Clean and Sound for Packing Articles to take to England. Please Apply—MR. H. PERCY SMITH, 6, Des Voeux Road Central. [1699]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S STEAMER "MOREA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 8TH JANUARY, 1925.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINTOSH, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th January, 1925. [1711]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE STAR FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## 1.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the STAR FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th DAY OF JANUARY, 1925, at Noon, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

(a) That the following Article shall be inserted after Article 110 of the Articles of Association:—

110A.—(a) The Company in General Meeting may at any time pass a Resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalize any sum or sums of money being part of the Undivided Profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that such sum or sums be distributed as a Bonus among the Members in proportion to the Shares held by them respectively, and that the Directors be authorized to distribute among the Members any Undivided Profits or New Shares in like proportions.

(b) When any such Resolution as that referred to in the preceding paragraph shall have been passed, the Directors may allot and issue to the Members as nearly as may be in proportion to the Shares held by them respectively and in satisfaction of the said Bonus, the Undivided Profits or New Shares (credited as Fully Paid Up Shares) to the extent of the proportionate amount payable to such Members in respect of the Reserve Fund, with full power to make such provision by the issue of Fractional Certificates or otherwise as they may think expedient for the case of fractions, and prior to such allotment the Directors may authorize any person on behalf of the Members to execute into an Agreement with the Company providing for the allotment through the issue of such Shares credited as Fully Paid Up Shares as aforesaid, and in satisfaction as aforesaid, and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(c) It shall be no objection to Resolutions passed under paragraph (b) of this Article that they are passed at the Meeting at which the Resolution introducing this Article is confirmed as a Special Resolution, provided that due notice of the intention to propose such Resolutions has been given prior to the Meeting.

2.—AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the STAR FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1925, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Eight months ended on the 31st day of December, 1924.

3.—AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1925, immediately after the conclusion of the Annual Meeting for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting to be held on the 14th DAY OF JANUARY, 1925, and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the above mentioned Resolution.

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(b) That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$400,000 being part of the Undivided Profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund and accordingly for the purpose of effecting such capitalization in pursuance of Article 110A of the Company's Articles of Association a Bonus of \$10 per Share on the issued Shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such Bonus by the distribution amongst the Members who are registered as holders of the present issue of Shares of the Company on the 2nd day of February, 1925, of one of the Newly Issued Shares of the Company credited as Fully Paid Up in respect of every one Existing Share of the Company held by such Persons as aforesaid and that such New Ordinary Shares may for Dividend and in every other respect pass with the Shares already issued.

(c) That the whole or any part of the remainder of the Undivided Profits of the Company be disposed of in such manner as at such time or times and upon such terms as the Company's Directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

THE REGISTERS CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1925, to MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1925, both days inclusive. Dated this 30th day of December, 1924.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.

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General Meeting may at any time pass a Resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalize any sum or sums of money being part of the Undivided Profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that such sum or sums be distributed as a Bonus among the Members in proportion to the Shares held by them respectively, and that the Directors be authorized to distribute among the Members any Undivided Profits or New Shares in like proportions.

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## INTIMATIONS

## In the days of the reign

## Of King Philip of Spain.

## When corpulent monks ruled the roost.

## The stoutest of all,

## Brother Francis of Gaul,

## In SHERRY the whole world would toast.

## Fine SHERRIES

## Grown, Bottled and Shipped by

## GEO. G. SANDEMAN SONS

## &amp; Co.

## Xeres de la Frontera.

## Duty Paid.

## Per Case Per Bot.

Light Dry ... \$35.00 \$3.00

Solera ... 37.00 3.10

Very Pale Dry ... 38.00 3.25

Pale Dry Nutty ... 40.00 3.40

Fine Old Brown ... 44.00 3.75

## and Fine PORTS

Invalid ... \$38.00 \$3.25



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLE.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]  
FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT IS RESTRAINED.  
LONDON, January 11th.  
Comment on the Allied Agreement is generally restrained pending clarification of the position; but the compromise reached is considered quite satisfactory as far as it goes.

The Times says it will be a definite gain if the two main points on the agenda—namely allotment of the Dawes scheme receipts and the disposal of the proceeds of the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr—do not recur at a future conference.

M. HERMIOT SATISFIED.

PARIS, January 12th.  
M. Herriot has interviewed M. Herriot, who said the Financial Conference was carrying on its work under most favourable conditions and the results would be certainly very valuable.

EARLIER CABLES.

SMALLER POWERS HEARD.

PARIS, January 11th.  
The committee of experts entrusted with preparing the ground work of the Financial Conference this morning heard statements by the Finance Ministers of the smaller Powers, such as Roumania and Serbia, who did not participate in the preparation of the preliminary report and wished to protest against certain points in the report concerning them.

The committee also heard Viscount Lami with regard to Shanghai, and the Brazilian Ambassador with regard to the German properties sequestered in Brazil.

All questions were settled to the satisfaction of the parties.

AMOUNTS NOT DIVULGED.

Later.  
It is learned that the details of the agreement of the Conference published from a French source are mainly accurate in regard to broad principles, but any figures of the amounts payable to the different Powers are mere guesses, inasmuch as important factors, such as the total German deliveries in kind during the occupation of the Ruhr, are subject to valuation by the Reparations Commission.

It is agreed that Belgium should receive a full eight per cent. of the reparations during the first Dawes year, and possibly the second if necessary in order to extinguish her priority. Otherwise, Belgium will receive during the second year 4 1/2 per cent. plus the residue of two milliards of gold marks, priority to which had been conceded her when which has not yet been paid.

One hundred and sixty million gold marks will be debited to Dawes annuities for the costs of the French and Belgian armies of occupation. This sum will defray the cost of the difference between the maintenance of the troops in Germany and at home.

As regards the British and American agreement the army costs will be spread over 20 years from the Wadsworth Agreement of May, 1923, while payment of reparations is extended over the whole period of the Dawes annuities in the form of a mixed percentage beginning from the extinction of Belgian priority.

The British have not accepted the American figure of 350 million dollars as American reparations, and a compromise agreement provides for an annual percentage, the capital value of which will be less than the American figure. America will receive no interest except on arrears between May, 1923, and the commencement of the payments to America under the Dawes Plan. The British attach most importance to this agreement, which brings America officially into the reparation pool.

Later.  
According to two newspapers, the American percentage of Germany's annual payments under the Dawes Scheme will be 2 1/2 effective on the extinction of Belgian priority.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

Commenting on yesterday's meeting of the Allied Finance Conference, Le Petit Parisien says that Japan demanded 32 million gold marks for repayment of expenses in connection with Shanghai. Le Journal says that the United States apparently accepted in principle a five years' moratorium in regard to her debt.

Le Petit Journal expresses the opinion that the suggestion that France and Italy should surrender a small percentage of their debt will probably form the basis of discussions anyhow with Great Britain.

Le Matin says that if Great Britain agrees to take Balfour Note as basis of settlement, the French debt will be comparatively easy.

ITALY RECEIVES TOO MUCH.

PARIS, January 11th.  
It is announced here that Italy, who has received from Germany, especially by deliveries in kind, more than her quota of ten per cent. under the Spa percentages, owes the reparations account four hundred million gold marks.

This surplus will be paid into the reparations account in ten yearly instalments, from September, 1923, by a proportionate reduction of the Italian share of annuities under the Dawes scheme.

## LATEST CABLES.

MR. CHARLES HUGHES.  
GENEROUS TRIBUTES BY BRITISH PRESS.

LONDON, January 11th.  
Tributes, couched in the most generous terms, are paid to Mr. Charles Hughes, U.S. Secretary of State, on his retirement, by all papers. They describe him as an "undeniably big statesman, who made himself an honoured place. He is recognised as having been the real promoter of the Washington Conference and to have done much to secure America's intervention in the reparations difficulties."

VIEWS OF FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, January 12th.  
Portuau, writing in L'Echo de Paris expresses the opinion that Mr. Hughes designed because he is inclined to participate in European affairs, in disagreement with President Coolidge and the Senate.

Le Petit Journal declares Mr. Kellogg has striven for years to achieve a common Anglo-American policy. Mr. Kellogg's assumption of office probably will mean consolidation and development of an Anglo-American entente.

Le Journal interprets the resignation of Mr. Hughes and the appointment of Mr. Kellogg as meaning that the United States recognise that in regard to the Dawes plan they cannot participate in European affairs without entanglement therein.

WHO WILL SUCCEED KELLOGG?

WASHINGTON, January 11th.  
The Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Hough, now appears the most favoured candidate for the London Ambassadorship in succession to Mr. Kellogg. The appointment would be in accord with the policy of promotions adopted by the Administration.

It is understood President Coolidge is anxious to retain Mr. Herriot in the French Ambassadorship, which is regarded as the most important after the British, owing to Mr. Herriot's grasp of French affairs.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, January 12th.  
The Board of Trade returns for December are: imports £131,699,000 and exports £59,307,000.  
Compared to November the figures show increases of £12,469,000 and £1,157,000 respectively.

M.C.C. IN AUSTRALIA.

RAIN SPOILS MATCH AGAINST BALLARAT.

BALLARAT, January 12th.  
The match between the M.C.C. and fifteen of Ballarat was drawn. In reply to the home side's first innings of 155, the M.C.C. scored 200.  
Heurte scored 50 and Kiner 64. Ballarat had lost 13 wickets for 154 runs when rain fell at 5.35 p.m. and the match had to be abandoned. Austen scored 61. Howell took 5 wickets for 23 and Tyldesley 6 for 37.

EARLIER CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

NEW ZEALANDERS GAIN ANOTHER VICTORY.

PARIS, January 11th.  
The New Zealand Rugby team, the "All Blacks," defeated the French fifteen by 37 points to 5. The match was played to-day at Colombes.

POLITICS IN GERMANY.

DOCTOR LUTHER TRYING TO FORM MINISTRY.

BERLIN, January 11th.  
The Finance Minister, Doctor Luther, whom President Ebert invited to form a Ministry, has not yet succeeded in securing the support of the Centreists, which will be necessary to enable him to rely on a Reichstag majority, but conversations with them and the other parties are continuing.

CUSTOMS IN PERSIA.

EXEMPTIONS FOR TEN YEARS GRANTED.

TEHRAN, January 11th.  
Parliament has sanctioned for ten years the exemption from Customs duties of agricultural and technical machinery, except machines connected with weaving, printing and cigarette making.

LACK OF EVIDENCE.

EGYPTIAN SUSPECT RELEASED AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, January 11th.  
The Egyptian agitator, Abdel Rahman, has been released on the grounds of lack of evidence of complicity in the Sirdar's murder.

SOVIET LIQUOR MONOPOLY.

MOSCOW, January 11th.  
The Soviet Government are considering a Bill to establish a wine and spirit monopoly.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

MOSCOW, January 11th.  
M. Jean Herbet has arrived here to assume the French Ambassadorship.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]  
SINGAPORE BASE.

IMPORTANT AIR STATION MAY BE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, January 11th.  
The Daily Express says that the establishment of a large and important air station at Singapore will be considered, in connection with the naval base.

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

A FULL FLEDGED AMERICAN.

An "Old Honolulu Resident," writing from Shanhaiwan, to the Peking Daily News says:—

"I was very much interested to read the letter of Eric Lawson, late Police Commissioner of Bangkok, in the London Times (reproduced recently in the Hongkong Daily Press), that Dr. Sun Yat Sen claimed American citizenship when he was in Niam some years ago. As an old resident of Honolulu, I have good reason to know that Dr. Sun Yat Sen had every right to claim American citizenship. Although his forefathers for several generations back were Chinese, apart from his American citizenship conferred upon him by virtue of his being born in Honolulu his mother was a Hawaiian woman (and therefore an American subject) and moreover over both grandmothers were also natives of Hawaii (American subject). So if Dr. Sun Yat Sen could not be classed as an American citizen, I should like to know who could."

"One of Sun Yat Sen's Victims," writing to the Peking paper, says:—

"Old Honolulu Resident's letter regarding Dr. Sun Yat Sen's parentage and birthplace, published in the Peking Daily News this morning, throws a light upon the certain parts of his Canton which had been puzzling us for a long time."

"It had been a wonder to the Chinese how a Chinese could uphold all Chinese traditions the way he did in his efforts to raise money in Kwangtung, so-called his native Province. Bad as it was to depend for his means of support on the revenue derived from the taxes on the brothels, prostitutes, opium and gambling dens, such means might be excused when it comes to a pinch."

"But when he imposed a tax on the coffins deposited in the temples while awaiting burial, and ordered his mercenaries to throw the dead bodies out of the temples into the streets when those unfortunate families to whom the coffins belonged were unable to pay the contributions demanded, and when he even went so far as to levy a tax on the graveyards, he violated every sense of decency from the Chinese point of view."

"Such things no Chinese could do under any circumstances, anywhere, not to mention in his native place. While awaiting burial, and ordered his mercenaries to throw the dead bodies out of the temples into the streets when those unfortunate families to whom the coffins belonged were unable to pay the contributions demanded, and when he even went so far as to levy a tax on the graveyards, he violated every sense of decency from the Chinese point of view."

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## POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]  
SHANGHAI HOSTILITIES.

WILL IT ENTAIL FURTHER FIGHTING?

PUBLIC OPINION DIVIDED.

SHANGHAI, January 12th.

Public opinion, both Foreign and Chinese, appears divided regarding the significance of the hostilities near Shanghai. Some think it is merely of local importance; others believe it was probably inspired from Peking and may bring about a general resumption of war.

The exponents of the latter view point out that the fighting synchronised with Marshal Chang Tso Lin's departure from Tientsin for Mukden. They draw attention, also, to the continual recruiting on the part of Feng Yu Hsiang, Sun Yuch and Hu Ching Yi and the fact that Hsiao Yao Nan's appointment as Tsupan of Hupoh was intended to check Hu Ching Yi's march against Hankow, where he intended to take over the Hanyang Arsenal.

On the other hand, official circles are not greatly agitated over the Shanghai situation, asserting that Lu Yung Hsiang has been instructed to take the necessary measures to enforce his authority; and there is no real danger of Feng Yu Hsiang striking while a portion of the Fengtien troops is engaged in Kiangsu. It is reported to-day that Feng has applied for another month's leave—a fact which does not tend to clear up the situation.

LOOTING AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, January 12th.

There was some looting by Chang Yuen Ming's scattered soldiers in the Chinese City this morning, but it was not serious. The police, for the most part, are able to control the situation there.

Two companies of Volunteers were demobilised this afternoon, two others are still standing by.

The panic mentioned last evening was only among sightseers, who went out to Sicaewai to witness the fighting and who were somewhat scared when shots whistled near them. Shanghai, on the whole, was tranquil throughout the fighting.

UNDER DUAL CONTROL.

The native city, Kiangnan Arsenal and Lung-hwa Yamen are now firmly under the dual control of Generals Sun Chuan Fang and Chi Hsiang Yuen.

Between Sunday night and this morning, the bulk of Chang Yuen Ming's forces, about 8,000 men; entered the French Concession and surrendered their arms. Temporary camps have been established for them. Looting has occurred in the native city, where Sun's troops are in control, and the refugee influx into the Settlement and French Concession is increasing, owing to the fear of further persecution.

FALL OF THE ARSENAL.

SHANGHAI, January 11th.

General Sun Chuan Fang this afternoon captured the Arsenal and Lung-hwa.

General Chang Yuen Ming fled, taking refuge in the International Settlement. This evening, General Sun's troops, despite the close proximity of General Chang's forces to the Settlement again attacked.

Hundreds of shots fell into the Settlement, breaking windows and creating a panic.

A body of General Chang's men rushed the barriers and entered the Settlement, throwing down their arms.

A Machine Gun Company of the Japanese Volunteers has been sent to aid the French Volunteers.

CHI SPRINGS SURPRISE.

Yesterday's fighting came as a great surprise to Shanghai people as Chi Hsiang Yuen has since his flight from Nanking been living in the Shanghai Settlement, apparently eliminated, but last week he quietly brought up troops, left his house in the Settlement on Saturday night and went to Chapei where he threw his Sixth and Nineteenth Divisions into the attack on Chang Yuen Ming, while Sun Chuan Fang marched up from Hsinchuang.

Chang Yuen Ming's troops occupied the Arsenal a few days ago without fighting, and the main fighting yesterday was round the Arsenal.

During the fighting yesterday afternoon, one French marine was wounded in the leg by a stray bullet.

TO ATTACK SOOCHOW.

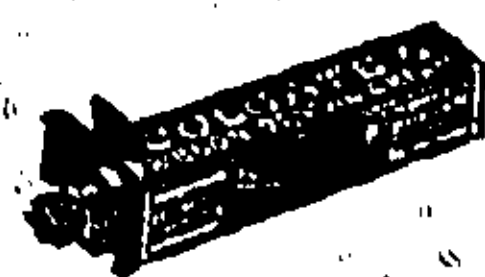
Considerable numbers of General Chang's troops entered the Settlement peacefully and were disarmed. The remainder of his forces scattered.

Generals Chi Hsiang Yuen and Sun Chuan Fang now apparently completely control this district, and it is understood that they intend marching forth with to attack Soochow, where one division is stationed who were formerly Chi Hsiang Yuen's men but are now considered Lu Yung Hsiang's adherents. If Chi Hsiang Yuen is successful at Soochow, as anticipated, he will then advance towards Nanking.

(Continued on next column).



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The "Top Notch" of Scotch  
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## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in disease arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the system every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, vital current, dermal swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, psoriasis, rheumatism, gout, and Glandular Nodules, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.  
**VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.**  
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness,  
For Nervous Exhaustion and General Debility,  
For Nervous Depression and Mental Anguish,  
For Nervous Irritation and Headache,  
For Nervous Stimulation and Sleeplessness,  
For Nervous Relaxation and Lethargy,  
For Nervous Excitement and Anxiety,  
For Nervous Depression and Melancholy,  
For Nervous Stimulation and Insomnia,  
For Nervous Relaxation and Fatigue,  
For Nervous Excitement and Irritability,  
For Nervous Depression and Apathy,  
For Nervous Stimulation and Restlessness,  
For Nervous Relaxation and Indifference,  
For Nervous Excitement and Hostility,  
For Nervous Depression and Despair,  
For Nervous Stimulation and Madness,  
For Nervous Relaxation and Paralysis,  
For Nervous Excitement and Death.

Single Price 3s. (either remedy). The **VETARZO REMEDIES CO.**, Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for the name of **VETARZO**. The genuine has words **VETARZO REMEDIES** on Government Stamp. Sold by **LEADING CHINESE DRUGGISTS**.

## NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

AS During the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound Steamers Running Short.

OF BUNKER COAL.  
This is to Inform You that **TAIT & CO.**, AMOY (A Well-protected Port with Good Anchorage) have Stocks of

**GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COALS**  
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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Bentley's Complete-Phrase Code used. 1457

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THE Steamship "MINERIO" having arrived, Consignees of Goods by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 16th January, 1923, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 23rd January, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 16th January, 1923, at 10.00 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **THE BANK LINE, LTD.**, General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1923. 1710

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See Cuticura Talcum and Cuticura Soap, 17 and 19 New Shopping Street, London, E.C.4.

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Insure your

**BAGGAGE**

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**GILMANS**

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## PARIS FASHIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.)

PARIS, December 7th.

The winter gaiety of Paris had an almost official introduction last week in the re-opening of Les Aigles, the famous dance haunt, by the equally famous Harry Pileur. The whole atmosphere of the place has been rendered more intimate by the new decorations, which are as lavish and modern as the heart of any sybarite could wish, but unlike so many of the other cabarets of Paris where decorations occupy the first place in importance and dancing comfort the second, the floor-space at Les Aigles is as roomy as ever. Murray Pileur's cabaret orchestra of eleven play the latest New York dance hits and his Argentine *ensemble* supplies the tango numbers, whilst Harry Pileur manages things generally.

A raffle of gowns from the best *couturiers*, and of jewellery from the best *joailliers*, was one of the many features of the opening night, the drawing being conducted by St. Granier, from the Casino de Paris, who received tumultuous applause when he appeared. A number of English and American notabilities were present, whilst from the Parisian stage came Mistinguett, fresh from her triumphs in America, Maude Loti and Madame Marthe Renzier. The occasion was a particularly dressy one, the slender *petites* scoring a triumph of numbers as well as of grace.

The Sunday dinners at the Ritz have also become more popular and smart, if either were possible, since Paris got well into its swing of winter gaiety. The last one was graced by the presence of the Brazilian Ambassador in London and Madame de Gama, who were dining with Mrs. William Hayward. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Surcouf, including the Duchesse d'Uzes, that remarkable figure in French society, whose name heads the lists of countless literary and philanthropic committees (included amongst which is the presidency of the Paris branch of the Lyceum Club) and who, despite her advanced years, still rides to hounds.

The gown which provided the sensation of the evening was a robe de style of pastel blue tulle trimmed with rose-coloured streamers. The effect of an old-fashioned gown of this type with its full skirts, its ruffled petticoats and its bouffant outlines, worn with very modern shingled hair, is distinctly pleasing despite what might seem an incongruous combination. It requires a woman with a certain type to wear successfully a robe de style, but when a woman has this type, she should wear nothing else, for there is nothing so distinctive and quaint-looking as a robe de style. Particularly are they becoming to the girl in her teens who, although she may be pretty enough and even graceful enough, has not quite grown out of the awkward, angular stage of her existence. I noted this fact the other evening at the concert which Kreisler gave at the Opera and at which all Paris that could cram into this mighty building was present. As usual, on such occasions, the pupils from the smart finishing schools in Paris were there in *en masse*, accompanied by the governesses who do naught in life but conduct the charges to the art galleries, classic theatres and highbrow concerts of Paris. Almost without exception, all these girls wore robe de style evening frocks, made of tulle in various shades of blue, mauve, green and pink. One or two, who had perhaps escaped the eye of the department mistress, wore frocks that almost swept the floor, and added to the old-world effect that this produced by parting their hair in the middle, plastering it down each side of the head and drawing the length of hair at the back, which leaves them in the flapper stage, round to the front in a long curl.

The result was so like a figure from an old-fashioned picture that everybody turned to look at these "Sweet Sixteens" as they promenade in chattering groups down the brilliant foyer during the entr'acte.

Next in importance to evening gowns and wraps at this time of the year come the hats which the *modistes* are launching for the Cote d'Azur and Palm Beach season. The new hats show very simple, close-fitting forms that follow the outline of the head closely and employ a very narrow brim. Lewis, who continues to be one of the greatest designers of hats Paris has yet produced, shows a wide variety of models in his Riviera collection, but the classic perfection of line for which he is famous, persists in them all.

Small, helmet shapes of bright-coloured straw are what he is showing for the warm season down South. One enchanting little creation shows a wide, cyclamen-coloured straw used in the construction of a small helmet, which is trimmed with bands of self-colour ribbon. Another helmet is of black satin and is trimmed with bands of ribbon, which traverse the crown and are finished with a semi-circular motif of pleated-satin ribbon placed at the top of the crown, and, by this, giving the mounting effect which is being stressed by some of the milliners just now almost to the point of despair. In fact, it is rare to see a hat of which the top of the crown is not twisted and pinched, cut and pleated into a hundred and one odd shapes. As well as this, bows of ribbon, pleated motifs of ribbon, and odd ends of ribbons are perched on top so that the finished affair is the most perfect expression of freshness and youthfulness and general jaunty-ness one could imagine. This is the latest expression of the *cloche* (for, below all this top-of-the-crown decoration, these hats are round and close-fitting). What milliners are hatching for the period when they, too, will have had their day of popularity, yet remains to be seen.

(Continued on next column.)

## "THE PRINCE AT THIRTY."

### LIGHT MEALS AND PLENTY OF EXERCISE.

"The Prince of Wales at Thirty" is the title of an interesting anonymous article in the *Fortnightly Review* for December.

After paying his tribute of praise to Mr. H. P. Mansell, who was tutor to the Prince and the Duke of York, for the many upbringings he gave to both boys, the writer says of the former: "Now at 30, no less than at 25, he is of athletic build, as tough and sinewy as even Sweden or Musclev could wish to see him. There is no game like his favourite squash-rackets to keep a man fit, and in addition to his regular exercise he has a ride or a run most mornings before breakfast—the run, in shorts and vest, round the grounds of Buckingham Palace, the ride in Hyde Park on his favourite Arab mount."

He takes a very light breakfast and an almost equally light lunch; in fact, he may be called a one-meal-a-day man, and even at dinner he does not eat much. He has the athlete's regard for health.

There is so little variation ordinarily in his weight that a recent increase in it by a couple of pounds quite disturbed him.

On weighing himself at the Bath Club one morning in the second week in May he discovered that he had risen from his normal 155 lbs. to 157 lbs. "This won't do," he laughingly declared afterwards. "This won't do at all! The Rumanian royalties will be in London next week and I've got to wear my uniform. I'll never be able to get into it!"

## FEW INDOOR TASTES.

The writer of the character sketch goes on to say:

"The Prince has very few indoor tastes. He is neither a card-player (though he makes an exception sometimes in favour of poker) nor a collector nor a connoisseur. He does not care much for billiards, and he has not yet fallen a victim to mah-jongg."

House there is a gramophone, with which he sometimes whistles away an hour, now and again reinforced by a jazz band contrivance, in the operation of which his brothers are as proficient as he himself; but he is no musician as a boy-singer, but he regards his singing days as over.

## THE SENTIMENTAL SEX.

### HOMIE SICKNESS OF A GREAT EXPLORER.

It would seem, if the *Daily Express* is to be believed, that man is more sentimental than woman.

Sentiment, says the writer, is usually regarded as the exclusive property of woman. It is she who treasures bundles of faded letters, and old handkerchiefs, locks of baby hair, and all the rest of the divine sentimental lumber which accompanies the heart's progress through the world. Few women can resist a sentimental atmosphere created by a dying fire and a well-remembered dune tune played on a barrel-organ outside. If you are a sympathetic listener, you will soon hear all about it, the story of all they have loved and lost—or would have loved and lost—if not for the delight in touching old forgotten heart-strings. But they are, at bottom, just as great sinners. Their sentiment may lie deeper, but it is there all the same. The more conventionally masculine the man the more sentimental he is likely to be. Sentiment was undoubtedly the cause of Samson's downfall. The sailor is the worst sinner of all. He spends most of his time out of feminine society, so he carries one or two faces in his memory, and sets their images on the dressing-table of his cabin. No one could have called Sir Ernest Shackleton, who spent his life in a struggle with Antarctic snows, a sentimentalist. Yet in all his leave-takings he suffered from homesickness, and wrote in such terms to his wife: "Honestly and truly, parting from you was the worst heart-breaking moment of my life. If I had failed to get to the Pole, and was within ten miles of it, and had to turn back, it would or will not mean so much sadness as was compressed into those few minutes."

Lewis has always handled this upward movement of the top of the crown with restraint and distinction. The pointed hat, pinched together at the crown, sometimes appears in his collections, but it is always restrained in its lines. A hat of brown panne he showed me that departs completely from the pointed-crown idea shows perfectly a square-topped crown of which the covering is drawn together in four folds, at the very top. Brown cross is laid over this in two brush-shaped motifs that lie horizontally, and a third motif of brown cross sweeps downward at the left side.

Another innovation introduced this season by Lewis is the diagonal crown. The straight crown which rests evenly over the arch of both eyebrows has been a rule of fashion for so long that the side tilt which Lewis is giving to some of his models creates the impression, on first sight, of being quite exaggerated, in spite of the fact that the brims of hats have taken a tendency to roll down at the right and up at the left for the past season. Many of Lewis's hats for the Riviera season, however, exaggerate this by means of a slanting crown, and the result is being used extensively in the trimming of plain felt hats, by slitting the felt and weaving the ribbon in and out of the slits. Narrow ribbon naturally lends itself to this form of treatment more easily than the wider variety, and, more successful even than ribbon, are the smaller-sized velvet ribbon. Given a plain little felt hat and narrow velvet ribbon plaited into this way as a trimming, a charming effect can be obtained at little or no cost.

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### BERNARD SHAW ON BASEBALL.

"THE IMPULSE TO HIT SOMETHING."

It is a noteworthy fact that kicking and beating have played so considerable a part in the habits which necessity has imposed on mankind in past ages that the only way of preventing civilised men from kicking and beating their wives is to organise games in which they can kick and beat balls, writes Mr. George Bernard Shaw in the *Evening Standard*, under the heading, "The Baseball Madness." Hence cricket and football in England and baseball in America. Women beat their husbands and children for want of an energetic alternative. Musical nations like the Irish resort to instruments of percussion to satisfy the irresistible impulse to hit something. The Ulster drum has saved many a Catholic from a broken head.

It was as a sociologist, not as a sportsman—I cannot endure the boredom of sport—that I seized the opportunity of the London visit of the famous Chicago Sioux and the New York Apaches (I am not quite sure of the names) to write for the first time a game of baseball. I found that it has the great advantage over cricket of being sooner ended. As far as I can grasp it, it combines the best features of that primitive form of cricket (the only tolerable one) known as Tip-and-Run with those of lawn tennis, Fuss-in-the-corner, and Handel's "Messiah." And it surpasses them all (except Handel) in giving scope for the higher human faculties of rhetoric, irony, and eloquent emotional appeal. Even those players who had no gift of eloquence expressed their souls in diaphanous cries like the Greek *Evos!* which sounded to me like Attaboy! I confess that I am not enough of a Greek scholar to translate Attaboy, but it is a very stimulating ejaculation.

A CRICKET HINT.  
What is both surprising and delightful is that the spectators are allowed, and even expected, to join in the vocal part of the game. I do not see why this feature should not be introduced into cricket. There is no reason why the wicket-keeper should not incite the bowler to heroic exertions by combined taunting and coaxing, or why the field should not try to put the batsman off his stroke at the critical moment by neatly timed disparagements of his wife's fidelity and his mother's respectability. It is true that the English cricketer would not do it exactly that way. He would cry, "Get your hair cut," or "Take off that paper collar," or "Beaver," but the intention and the effect would be the same. And the spectators could let themselves go utterly, rivaling each other in every art of the satirist and every apostrophe of the hero-worshipper. But even with this borrowed improvement I think cricket would still be unable to compete with baseball, except in slowness and stupidity, in which qualities it is without parallel or rival.

When I arrived on the ground Royalty, in the person of the Duke of York (I had rushed to the first game of the series), was doing its share of the daily task, the common round, by shaking hands with the carefully aligned and so far, spotlessly clean, Sioux and Apaches, who confronted Royal condemnation with Republican fortitude. They were not proud, these heroes, and I shall never forget that Mr. McGraw, in whom I at last discovered the real and authentic Most Remarkable Man in America, shook hands with me. He even shook hands with the Duke. But though he was very nice to us, there is no denying that he played us both right off the stage.

BEWILDERED SPECTATORS.  
The Duke, by the way, failed to catch the part of the game that reminded me of Handel. I do not know how it is in America, but in England the audience always stands up for the "Hallelujah Chorus." In America, during a game of baseball, it stands up for the seventh inning. And we all did stand up except the Royal party, which, not having been properly coached in the ritual, remained seated, a scandal that evidently made a most painful impression on the Americans present. Let this should result in a war, may I assure the United States that it was an error of pure ignorance. The King will be present at the next match, and I have no doubt that if the President will write and explain what is expected of him he will rise reverently at the proper moment, and instruct the Lord Chamberlain to see that the Court does the same.

The British spectators were bewildered by the proceedings at first. The players began by playing without a ball, and with an Indian club instead of a proper bat. They varied this by imitating a slow-motion cinematographic picture. All this we in our ignorance took to be part of the celebrated but to us unknown game; and when the real play began we made no distinction, and innocently supposed that for some mysterious reason baseball was played partly without a ball and partly with one. The Indian club was a terrible stumbling-block. We could not conceive any serious players using such a thing. As to the bowing, an English bowler would have been ordered off the field for it. The bowler began like a Highlander throwing the hammer, and then skied the ball with all his might straight to the wicket-keeper for a hard catch. The batsman incidentally swiped at it, as it passed, with his absurd club; and if, as sometimes happened, he caught it with a masterly drive to square-leg, everybody said "Foul!" (without the least foundation), and nothing else happened. But if he drove it back, then it was a case of tip-and-run and Fuss-in-the-corner, unless he was caught out, in which case we of England applauded heartily, as it was the only transaction in the game which was in the least intelligible to us. I regret to have to say that the Sioux and Apaches played equally badly, for after extraordinary exertions their scores were 1 and 2 respectively. An English cricket team would have hit up hundreds with half the trouble. Either the Apaches or the Sioux—I forget which—managed at last either to hit up three or to fail to hit up anything, at which point they suddenly left in disgust for Dublin; and the cricket-trained Duke, who had been looking forward to the usual five or six hours' innings, slowly realised that the match was over, and after some incredulous hesitation, rose and made for his carriage.

Still, it was a great occasion. The only regrettable incident occurred at a very exciting and totally unintelligible moment in the game, when the champion who was playing Fuss-in-the-corner, hurled themselves on the ground like runaway boys when a policeman overtakes them. An American next me so far forgot himself as to shout, "This is better than Lord's." I should have been disposed to agree with him. To go back to cricket after baseball is like going back to Shakespeare played in five acts with 15 minute intervals after seeing it played straight through in the correct Shakespearean way. Cricket is doomed by its "overs" as old-fashioned Shakespeare is by its acts. It is slow, stodgy, and obvious. Baseball is swift, intense, and (as to what it is all about) inscrutable.

AN UNANSWERABLE QUESTION.  
Of course, many Englishmen may dislike it on that account. I once helped to establish a reform "country" hotel where the villagers could get good beer for their money instead of the horrible stuff they were accustomed to. Far from appreciating my efforts, they complained bitterly that the process of getting drunk, which the bad beer prolonged cheaply and deliciously for hours, was precipitated by the good beer, which reduced them to insensibility in 30 minutes. Men of this stamp are capable of preferring a silent game which lasts from ten to six, and which consists mostly of changing over and going in and out of a pavilion, to an uproarious, impetuous, incessant, quick-firing whirlwind of a game that lasts no more than 90 minutes; that is, long enough to give you all the amusement you desire, but not long enough to give you time to begin wondering which is the bigger fool of the two the Apache who is whacking at a ball or you who are looking at him as if your life depended on his success. And that is just the right time for a game to last.

As I left the ground one of my courteous hosts expressed a hope that I would come again. When a man asks you to come and see baseball played twice it sets you asking yourself why you went to see it played once. That is a totally unanswerable question. It is a mad world. But I will not deny that I enjoyed the afternoon. I may have the makings of a far in me for all I know.

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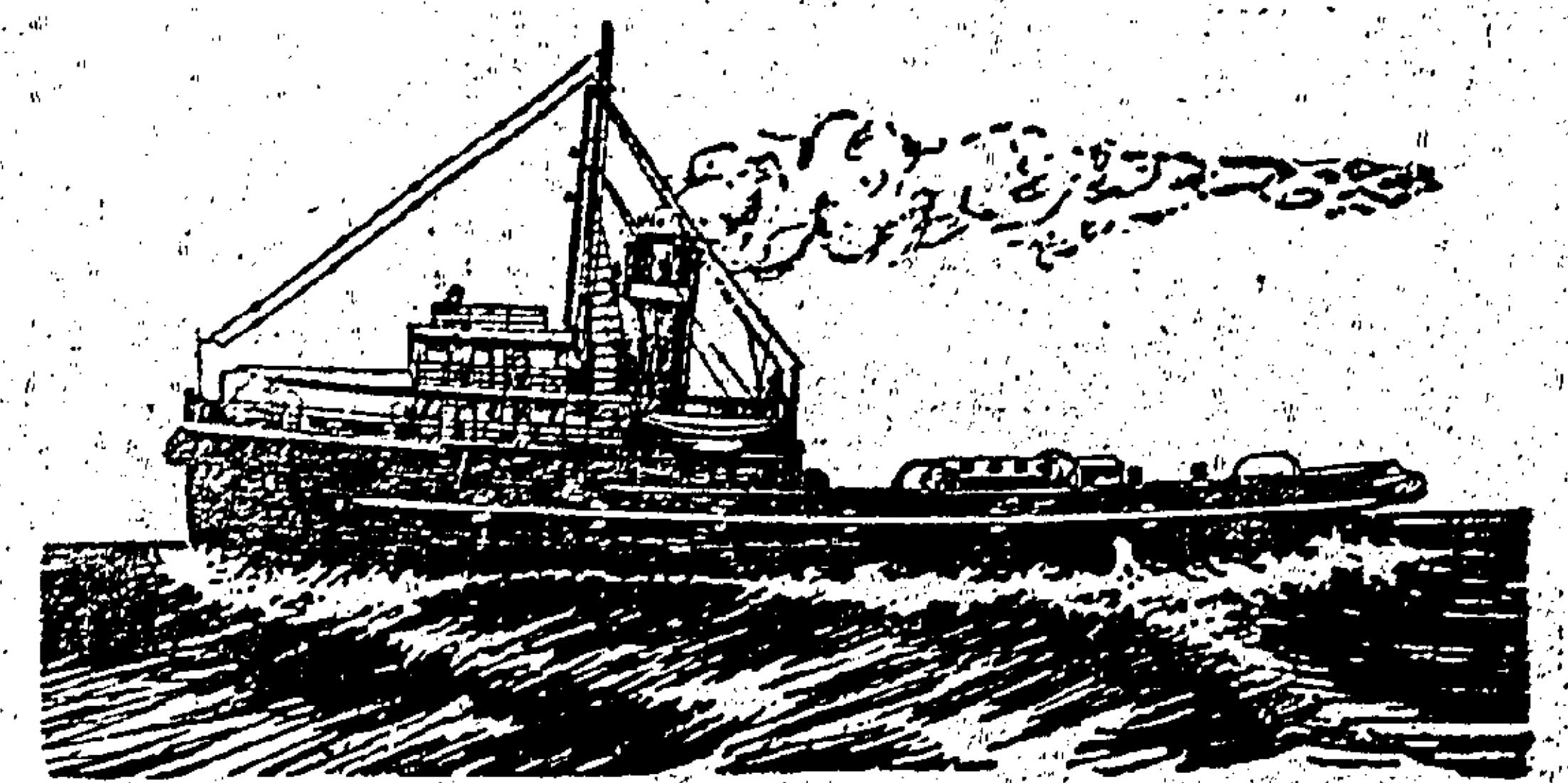


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3, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHONG Capt. A. H. Stewart Tuesday, 13th Jan. at 1 p.m.  
HAIKING Capt. W. C. Passmore Friday, 18th Jan. at 4 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).  
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Peking and Amoy) and return by the same steamer by the "HAIKING" "HAIKING" and "HAICHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

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## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

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S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" 1st Feb., 1925.  
S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" 15th Feb., 1925.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES  
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYXON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING  
[NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	8,513	22nd Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	8,113	24th Jan. Noon	Mars., L'don, S'pore, A'worp, & Hull
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marselles & London
"DONGOLA"	8,083	8th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"BARDINIA"	8,684	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHEMIR"	8,963	21st Feb.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marselles & London
"BOUDAN"	8,886	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Mar.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"SIKILIA"	8,813	31st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	Marselles & London
"KARMAIA"	9,068	18th Apr.	Mars., L'don, & A'worp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marselles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,684	18th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	8,854	18th May	Marselles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,884	18th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May	Marselles & London

### BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	8,648	20th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,900	5th Feb.	"
"TILAWA"	10,000	15th Feb.	"
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	25th Feb.	"

### EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Tharsday
"TANDA"	6,958	28th Feb.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane
"ARAFURA"	8,000	1st April	Sydney & Melbourne

\*Omit Sandakan.  
Frequent connections from Australia with the following—  
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KASHMIR"	8,963	25th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	24th Jan.	do
"TILAWA"	10,000	24th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	3rd Feb.	Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	8,886	21st Feb.	do
"SIKILIA"	8,813	7th Mar.	do
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMAIA"	9,068	21st Mar.	do
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	17th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"NAGOYA"	8,854	23rd Apr.	do
"MOREA"	10,911	1st May	do
"TANDA"	6,958	9th May	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	8,113	15th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	do
"KASHMIR"	8,963	18th Jan.	do
"MANTUA"	10,902	26th Jan.	do

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\*Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.  
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Commercial Road, Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

## AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

OPERATED FOR

### UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

By STRUTHERS & BARRY, Managing Operators.

### REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES  
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE  
(21 days to San Francisco, 25 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" 12th Jan. Leave Hongkong 12th Jan.  
U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" 16th Jan. Leave Hongkong 16th Jan.  
U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" 20th Jan. Leave Hongkong 20th Jan.  
Cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" 12th Jan. Leave Hongkong 12th Jan.  
U.S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" 16th Jan. Leave Hongkong 16th Jan.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA, AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST CARMONA" 20th Jan. Leave Hongkong 20th Jan.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, Inc.

General Agent,

Japan, China, Philippine Islands,

Indo-China, Straits Settlement.

1st Floor, Queen's Building.

G. F. BRADFORD,

Res. Agent,

Phone: Central 3008.

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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

### SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Port	Steamer	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 13th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 14th Jan. Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SINKIANG"	On 15th Jan. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 17th Jan. Noon.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 18th Jan. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYONG"	On 20th Jan. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHUSAN"	On 21st Jan. Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, DALNY & TIEN-TSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Jan. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SZECHUEN"	On 22nd Jan. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 24th Jan. Noon.
HAIPHONG	"CHINHUA"	On 28th Jan. D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 27th Jan. 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone Central 33. CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

### SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due at Hongkong on or about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Banga, Thursday Is., & Australia on or about
"OHANGSHA"	10th Jan., 1925	17th Jan. 11 a.m.
"TAIYUAN"	23rd Feb. "	29th Feb. "

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Free Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

## DODWELL & CO., LTD.

### NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"	...	Sails about 2nd Feb.
S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"	...	Sails about 2nd March

### LYDD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR  
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO  
GENOA, ALI-ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND  
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

### NEXT SAILINGS

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "NUMIDIA"	...	Sails about 14th Jan.
S.S. "LACONIA"	...	Sails about 22nd Jan.
S.S. "FIUME-LI"	...	Sails about 1st Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "NUMIDIA"	...	Sails about 2nd Feb., 1925.
S.S. "VENETIA"	...	Sails about 7th Feb. "
S.S. "LACONIA"	...	Sails about 28th Feb. "
S.S. "FIUME-LI"	...	Sails about 27th Mar. "

### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI"	...	Sails about 15th March
S.S. "UMONA"	...	Sails about 16th April

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents

## Y. K. Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Brokers.  
Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchants.

### REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG

For CANTON SAILING FROM HONGKONG

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars please apply to—

Branch Office

No. 27, Nathan Road, West

Tel. Central No. 144

H. MITARAI, Agent

Top Floor King's Building

Tel. Central No. 140 & 141



